



**IN THE
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW
YORK**

25-CV-0124-MAV

RAMIRO LOACHAMIN JARAMILLO
Petitioner,

- v. -

**ACTING DIRECTOR STEVE KURZDORFER, IN HIS
OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS DIRECTOR OF BUFFALO
FIELD OFFICE OF U.S IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS
ENFORCEMENT, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR JOSEPH
FREDEN, IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY AS OFFICIAL
IN CHARGE OF BUFFALO FEDERAL DETENTION
FACILITY.**
Respondent.

**VERIFIED PETITION FOR WRIT OF
HABEAS CORPUS PURSUANT
TO 28 U.S.C. § 2241**

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases:

Demore v. Kim, 538 U.S. 510, 516-17 (2003);
Zadvydas v. Davis, 533 U.S. 678, 687-88 (2001).
Medley v. Decker, No. 18-CV-7361 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 11, 2019)
Singh v. Holder, 638 F.3d 1196, 1202 (9th Cir. 2011)
Gutierrez-Chavez v. INS, 298 F.3d 824, 829 (9th Cir. 2002)
Matos v. Barr, 509 F.Supp.3d 3, 11 (W.D.N.Y. 2020).
Wang v. Ashcroft, 320 F.3d 130, 140 (2d Cir. 2003)
Araujo-Cortes v. Shanahan, 35 F. Supp. 3d 533, 538 (S.D.N.Y. 2014)
Cave v. East Meadow Union Free Sch. Dist., 514 F.3d 240, 249 (2nd Cir. 2008)
Honig v. Doe, 484 U.S. 305, 327 (1988)
Foucha v. Louisiana, 504 U.S. 71, 80 (1992)
Plyler v. Doe, 457 U.S. 202, 210 (1982)
Reno v. Flores, 507 U.S. 292, 306 (1993)
Jennings v. Rodriguez, 583 U.S. 281, 138 S. Ct. 830, 200 L. Ed. 2d 122 (2018)
Carol William Black v. Thomas Decker, No.20-3224 (2024).
Ricardo Rodriques v. Merrick Garland No. EDCV 23-0216-JPR, (2024)
Hemans v. Searls, No. 18-CV-1154, (W.D.N.Y. Feb. 27, 2019)
Mathews v. Eldridge, 424 U.S. 319, 335 (1976).
Hechavarria v. Sessions, No.15-CV-1058 (LJV), (W.D.N.Y. Nov. 2, 2018)
Sophia v. Decker, No. 19 Civ. 9599, (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 14, 2020)
Ranchinskiy v. Barr, 422 F. Supp. 3d 789, 797 (W.D.N.Y. 2019)
Bermudez Paiz v. Decker, No. 18-CV-4759 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 27, 2018)
Lett v. Decker, 346 F. Supp. 3d 379, 387 (S.D.N.Y. 2018)
Gonzales Garcia v. Barr, No. 6:19-CV-6327-EAW, (W.D.N.Y. Feb. 3, 2020)
Garcia v. Rosen, 513 F. Supp. 3d 329 (W.D.N.Y. 2021)
Velasco Lopez v. Decker, No. 19-2284-cv (2020)
Jules v. Garland, No. 21-CV-6342 CJS, 2021
Campbell v. Barr, 387 F. Supp. 3d 286, 300 (W.D.N.Y. 2019)
Black v. Dir. thomas Decker, 103 F4th 133 92d Cir. 2024)
Ramon Rodriguez v. Christopher Shanahan, 84 F Supp 3d 251 (S.D.N.Y.2015)
Quintanilla Mejia v. Barr No.20-cv-6434-FPG (W.D.N.Y Oct. 7, 2020)
Lora v. Shanahan, 804 F.3d 601 (2d Cir. 2015)
Rodriguez v. Robbins, 715 F.3d 1127 (9th Cir. 2013)
Barrington Walker, Petitioner, v. Jeffrey Searls 23-CV-140-LJV

Statutes

28 U.S.C. § 2241

28 U.S.C. § 1651

8 U.S.C.S. § 1226(c)

18 U.S.C. § 3624(e)

District Court Habeas Corpus Decision

Hemans v. Searls, No. 18-CV-1154, (W.D.N.Y. Feb. 27, 2019)

Medley v. Decker No. 18-CV-7361 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 11, 2019)

Matos v. Barr, 509 F.Supp.3d 3, 11 (W.D.N.Y. 2020)

Ricardo Rodriques v. Merrick Garland No. EDCV 23-0216-JPR, (2024), United States District Court For The Central District of California.

Hechavarria v. Sessions, No.15-CV-1058, (W.D.N.Y. Nov. 2, 2018)

Barrinton Walker v. Jeffrey Searls No.23-CV-140-LJV (W.D.N.Y. April 23, 2024)

Black v. Dir. thomas Decker, 103 F4th 133 92d Cir. 2024)

Quintanilla Mejia v. Barr No.20-cv-6434-FPG (W.D.N.Y Oct. 7, 2020)

Lora v. Shanahan, 804 F.3d 601 (2d Cir. 2015)

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INTRODUCTION

My name is Ramiro Loachamin Jaramillo. Since I have entered the United States in 1981, I have been accorded the following immigration status: Lawful Permanent Resident, (Class IR-2)

I am currently being detained by the Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) at the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility (“BFDF”) in Batavia, New York. I have been in immigration detention for approximately 15 months. I was served with a Notice to Appear (“NTA”) on September 21, 2023, charging me with removability based on my conviction(s) for Criminal Possession of Stolen Property 5th degree misd. in march 1995: Endangering The Welfare of a Child misd. in February, 2005: Attempted Criminal sale Controlled Substance 3rd degree Class C Felony in January 2017: Alien Smuggling And Transportation of Alien, Released February 16, 2021 time served, and one year Supervised released.

As such, I have been subject to mandatory immigration detention for approximately 17 months while my removal proceedings are pending. Without intervention from this Court, my detention will continue, as my immigration case is ongoing and timely undetermined. When a person has ongoing immigration proceedings, immigration detention without a bond hearing is considered unreasonably prolonged in violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment if such detention exceeds six months.

DHS has not yet conducted a bond hearing to determine whether my continued detention is justified. My immigration detention is unreasonably prolonged because I have been detained for more than 17 months without a bond hearing, and my detention will continue unless this Court grants me relief. Once it is established that immigration detention is unreasonably prolonged, the burden shifts to the government to prove by clear and convincing evidence that my continued detention is warranted either because I am considered a danger to the community or I pose a flight risk.

Accordingly, I respectfully request that this Court issue a writ of habeas corpus and order the Respondent to release me from their custody because the Respondent cannot establish by clear and convincing evidence that my continued detention is warranted, and continuing to detain me violates my constitutional due process rights under the Fifth Amendment. In the alternative, I respectfully request this Court order a bond hearing where the Respondent bears the burden to prove by clear and convincing evidence that my continued detention is necessary to prevent flight or danger to the community.

I was released from federal custody on February 16, of 2021, placed on supervised release. After two years and seven months on supervision, Immigration serves petitioner with a NTA September 23, 2023, during those two years and seven months, Petitioner was home reporting to Probation every month, maintaining a job, supporting his family. Petitioner has demonstrated to Federal District Court while on Pre-Sentencing Probation that, petitioner is not a danger to the community or a flight risk. Petitioner lived peaceably in the community.

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In the two years and seven months on Probation since my release, petitioner has not been arrested, let alone convicted of any crime, Nor violated Federal Probation. Petitioner worked to support his family financially. Petitioner's parents, wife, kids , and sisters and brother are all U.S Citizens or Permanent Residents lawfully in the United States, the place I have called home since 1981, the age of nine.

PARTIES

Petitioner, Ramiro Loachamin Jaramillo is detained at Buffalo Federal Detention Facility. Respondent Acting Director Steve Kurzdorfer is sued in his official capacity as the Field Director of Buffalo U.S Immigration and Customs Enforcement, as well as Assistant Director Joseph Freden in his official capacity as the Assistant Director of Buffalo ICE field office and Officer-in-Charge of the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility, at which Petitioner is currently detained.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

Jurisdiction is proper under the U.S. Constitution, U.S. CONST. art. I § 9, cl. ("Suspension Clause"), and federal statutes 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question); 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (habeas corpus); and 28 U.S.C. § 1651 (All Writs Act).

Additionally, this Court has jurisdiction to grant injunctive relief pursuant to the Declaratory Judgment *Act*, 28 U.S.C. § 2202. Federal district courts have jurisdiction to hear habeas corpus claims by noncitizens challenging their detention by DHS, *see Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510, 516-17 (2003); *Zadvydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 687-88 (2001).

Furthermore, while 8 U.S.C. § 1226(e) bars judicial review of the discretionary denial of bond, it does not bar constitutional challenges to the bond hearing process. See, e.g., *Medley v. Decker*, No. 18-CV-7361 (AJN), 2019 WL 7374408, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 11, 2019), (federal district courts have habeas jurisdiction to hear challenges to constitutional adequacy of bond hearing procedures); see also *Singh v. Holder*, 638 F.3d 1196, 1202 (9th Cir. 2011) (“Claims that the bond process itself was constitutionally flawed are ‘cognizable in federal court on habeas’”) (quoting *Gutierrez–Chavez v. INS*, 298 F.3d 824, 829 (9th Cir. 2002)).

Venue is proper in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of New York under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because the Defendant is in this District; I am currently being detained within this District at the Buffalo Federal Detention Facility in Batavia, New York; and a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims in this action took place in this District.

STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

Congress has authorized DHS to mandatory detain non-citizens who are convicted of certain crimes without the opportunity for a bond hearing. 28 U.S.C. § 1226(c). The statute itself is silent on whether DHS is authorized to detain such noncitizens subject to mandatory detention for the entirety of their removal proceedings, regardless of how long such proceedings may take.

When a person has ongoing immigration proceedings, immigration detention without a bond hearing is considered unreasonably prolonged in violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment if such detention exceeds six months. *Matos v. Barr*, 509 F.Supp.3d 3, 11 (W.D.N.Y. 2020).

STANDARD

A. Writ of Habeas Corpus

Congress has also authorized federal district courts "to grant a writ of habeas corpus whenever a petitioner is 'in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties{2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14} of the United States,'" *Wang v. Ashcroft*, 320 F.3d 130, 140 (2d Cir. 2003) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 2241(c)(3)), including claims by non-citizens challenging their detention without bail. *Demore v. Kim*, 538 U.S. 510, 516-17, 123 S. Ct. 1708, 155 L. Ed. 2d 724 (2003). *Carol William Black v. Thomas Decker*, No.20-3224 (2024)

EXHAUSTION OF REMEDIES

There is no statutory exhaustion requirement for a petition challenging immigration detention. See *Araujo-Cortes v. Shanahan*, 35 F. Supp. 3d 533, 538 (S.D.N.Y. 2014). I am not required to exhaust administrative avenues to challenge my detention because the statutory authority subjects me to mandatory detention and, as such, does not provide me with any meaningful administrative options with which to challenge my detention. See 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c); see also *Cave v. East Meadow Union Free Sch. Dist.*, 514 F.3d 240, 249 (2d Cir. 2008) ("The exhaustion requirement is excused when exhaustion would be futile because the administrative procedures do not provide an adequate remedy.") (citing *Honig v. Doe*, 484 U.S. 305, 327 (1988)).

LEGAL ARGUMENT

Procedural Due Process Requires that I Be Released or, at Minimum, Afforded a Constitutionally Adequate Bond Hearing at Which the Government Must Justify My Continued Detention.

The U.S. Supreme Court's opinion in *Zadvydas v. Davis* stands for the proposition that “freedom from imprisonment—from government custody, detention, or other forms of physical restraint—lies at the heart of the liberty that [the Due Process] Clause protects.” 533 U.S. at 690 (citing *Foucha v. Louisiana*, 504 U.S. 71, 80 (1992)).

The Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause forbids the federal government from depriving any “person of liberty without due process of law.” U.S. CONST. amend. V. Prolonged detention requires due process protections for individuals, even those whose “presence in this country is unlawful.” *Plyler v. Doe*, 457 U.S. 202, 210 (1982). Thus, as the Court noted, “a statute permitting indefinite detention of a noncitizen would raise a serious constitutional problem.” *Zadvydas*, 533 at 690. By subjecting non-citizens like myself to mandatory immigration detention, 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c) permits indefinite detention, thus raising the very serious constitutional problem that the Court had cautioned against in *Zadvydas*.

Although the Supreme Court ruled in *Demore* that mandatory detention pending removal proceedings is not unconstitutional per se, the Court left open the question of whether the duration of such mandatory detention is subject to constitutional constraints.

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Such constitutional constraints can be found in the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, which, as the Court recognized in *Demore*, “entitles noncitizens to due process of law in deportation proceedings.” 538 U.S. at 523 (quoting *Reno v. Flores*, 507 U.S. 292, 306 (1993)).

While the Supreme Court held in court held in *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 138 S. Ct. 830, 200 L. Ed. 2d 122 (2018), that § 1226(c) does not require bond hearings in prolonged detention cases as a matter of statutory construction, it did not express any views on whether the U.S. Constitution itself requires a bond hearing, leaving it to the lower courts to address the issue of what process is due when detention is unreasonably prolonged.

Petitioner believes his detention was unreasonably delayed because the government failed to recognize the "when.....release" clause, by not detaining me (an alien) subject to mandatory detention immediately after my release from non-DHS custody. DHS as already deprived the public of the benefits of mandatory detention and proved that I am not a danger to the community or flight risk. Petitioner was allowed to walk free for almost three years, when Congress believes that "aliens presents such a presumptive risk of danger or flight that they should be immediately confined upon their release from non-DHS custody". Moreover, once petitioner left non-DHS custody, the need for a presumption of danger or risk of flight was reduced or became nonexistent. *Khoury*, 3 F. Supp. 3d at 888. Like Section 236(c) of Immigration and Nationality Act, however the TPCR required that this smaller subset of criminal non-citizens be taken into INS custody when.....released" from criminal custody. *IIRIRA* § 303(b)(3)(A) (text in historical notes following 8 U.S.C. § 1226 (Supp. 1998)).

Congressional intent also supports the "when . . . released" clause's plain meaning. First, Congress enacted Section 236(c) out of two primary concerns: that non-citizens convicted of specific crimes might (1) commit additional crimes, and thus pose a danger to their community, and (2) avoid appearing at their immigration proceedings to evade deportation, and thus pose a flight risk. *See Demore*, 538 U.S. at 518-22, 531. To address these concerns, {2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 29} Congress targeted a specific subset of non-citizens whom it predicted would be dangerous and elusive. And it sought to create a pipeline for their transfer "directly from jailhouse to immigration detention" to ensure that they would not return to the community. *Castaneda II*, 952 F. Supp. 2d at 316; *Khoury*, 3 F. Supp. 3d at 888. Under this detention scheme, there is an irrebuttable presumption that this specific subset of non-citizens (who have committed an enumerated offense and been detained "when . . . released" from criminal custody) are categorically dangerous and a flight risk. As a result, their detention is mandatory. For all other non-citizens in removal proceedings, however, the presumption is rebuttable - and individual bond hearings allow them their opportunity to make their case. In so drafting the statute, Congress struck a balance. Recognizing the constitutional issues at play, it prioritized a narrow subset of individuals whose Due Process rights could permissibly be encroached upon. "The evidence Congress had before it certainly supports the approach it selected" *Demore*, 538 U.S. at 528.

The Plain Meaning of "When" The Court's analysis begins with the text of the statute. The Oxford English Dictionary's first definition of "when" (in its non-interrogative use) is "at the (or a) time at which; on the (or an) occasion on which." The Oxford English Dictionary, (last visited January 14, 2015). Supplementing its definition, the dictionary provides:

"in reference to a definite actual occurrence or fact, chiefly with verb in past tense: At the time that, on the occasion that. . . ." *Id.* (emphasis supplied). "'When' includes the characteristic of 'immediacy,' referring in its primary conjunctive sense, to action or activity occurring 'at the time that' or 'as soon as' other action has ceased or begun." *Waffi v. Loisel*, 527 F. Supp. 2d 480, 488 (E.D. Va. 2007) (citing 20 The Oxford English Dictionary 209 (2d ed. 1989); The American Heritage Dictionary {2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 17} of the English Language (4th ed. 2000)), abrogated by *Hosh*, 680 F.3d 375. See also *Martinez-Done*, 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 143453, 2014 WL 5032438, at *7 ("In everyday English, 'when' clearly 'connote[s] immediacy.'") (alteration in original) (citing *Straker*, 986 F. Supp. 2d at 354); *Castaneda I*, 769 F.3d at 44 (noting that "when" means "as soon {84 F. Supp. 3d 259} as," as in, "I'll call you when I get there") (citing American Heritage Dictionary 2032 (3d ed. 1992)).

When non-citizens such as I, Ramiro loachamin Jaramillo was apprehended almost three years after my release from criminal custody in February 2021 , rather than "when" I was released, however, Congress's {2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 30} presumptions become rebuttable. In the time since the my release, "I either demonstrated myself to be a danger to the community or I have not. In other words, given either myself or the government the fodder for a bond hearing." *Khoury*, 3 F. Supp. 3d at 888.

Further, any "presumption of dangerousness and flight risk is eroded by the years I lived peaceably in the community." *Castaneda I*, 769 F.3d at 43. See *Saysana*, 590 F.3d at 17-18

("It stands to reason that the more remote in time a conviction becomes and the more time after a conviction an individual spends in a community, the lower his bail risk is likely to be."). {84 F. Supp. 3d 264} See also *infra* n.11 (citing *Khoury*, 3 F. Supp. 3d at 888). See also *Lora v. Shanahan*, 804 F.3d 601 (2d Cir. 2015)

Accordingly, due process requires "adequate procedural protections" and a "special justification" for physical detention that "outweigh the 'individual's constitutionally protected interest in avoiding physical restraint.'" *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690-91 (*Hendricks*, 521 U.S. at 356). Congress provided that special justification and narrowed the class of individuals subject to it by applying Section 236(c) to a limited number of individuals who are transferred from criminal custody into DHS custody at or around the time they are released. That special justification, however, no longer applies for non-citizens such as I, Ramiro Loachamin Jaramillo who have, by virtue of being in his community for two years and eight months, rebutted Congress's otherwise acceptable presumption of dangerousness, recidivism, and flight risk. Holding me without a bond hearing now raises constitutional concerns that would not have been present had I been apprehended "when . . . released." In his concurrence in *Demore v. Kim*, Justice Kennedy recognized that a statute may serve its purpose{2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 35} generally but still fail to justify the detention of a specific individual: particularly, "were there to be an unreasonable delay by the INS in pursuing and completing deportation proceedings, it could become necessary then to inquire whether the detention is not to facilitate deportation, or to protect against risk of flight or dangerousness, but to incarcerate for other reasons." 538 U.S. at 532-33 (*Kennedy, J., concurring*).

I was released from federal custody on February 16, of 2021, on Pre-Sentencing probation. After two years and seven months on probation, Immigration serves petitioner with a NTA September 23, 2023, during those two years and seven months, Petitioner was home reporting to Probation every month, maintaining a job, supporting his family. Petitioner has demonstrated to Federal Court while on Pre-Sentencing Probation that, petitioner is not a danger to the community or a flight risk. Petitioner lived peaceably in the community. In the two years and seven months on Pre-Sentencing Probation since his release, petitioner has not been arrested, let alone convicted of any crime, Nor violated Probation. Petitioner worked to support his family financially. Petitioner's parents, wife, kids , and sisters and brother are all U.S Citizens or Permanent Residents lawfully in the United States, the place petitioner has called home since the age of nine.

My Detention Has Become Unreasonable Prolonged

In the wake of Jennings, the Western District of New York (“WDNY”) has developed a two-step inquiry for evaluating procedural due process challenges to prolonged immigration detention. *Hemans v. Searls*, No. 18-CV-1154, 2019 WL 955353, at *5 (W.D.N.Y. Feb. 27, 2019).

In the first step of the inquiry, the Court considers whether the detention has been unreasonably prolonged by weighing several distinct factors. *Id.* If the Court finds that the detention was unreasonably prolonged, it proceeds to step two of the inquiry, which involves identifying what process is due by considering the factors outlined in *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 335 (1976);

Hemans, 2019 WL 955353, at *5.; see also *Hechavarria v. Sessions*, No.15-CV-1058 (LJV), 2018 WL 5776421, at *7-9 (W.D.N.Y. Nov. 2, 2018), *Carol William Black v. Thomas Decker*, No.20-3224 (2024); *Ricardo Rodriques v. Merrick Garland* No. EDCV 23-0216-JPR, (2024). If the government has failed to provide the detained person with the procedural safeguards dictated by the Mathews factors, then the detained person's continued detention violates procedural due process. *Hechavarria*, 2018 WL 5776421 at *8-9.

Numerous courts in this Circuit have concluded that aliens subject to mandatory detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c) are entitled to individualized determinations as to their risk of flight and dangerousness when their continued detention becomes unreasonable and unjustified." *Sophia v. Decker*, No. 19 Civ. 9599, 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 26110, 2020 WL 764279, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 14, 2020) (quotation marks omitted) (citing cases). Courts in this District consider a number of factors in determining whether detention is unreasonable and {2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 23} thus a violation of due process. To determine whether one's immigration detention is unreasonably prolonged, courts in this district have adopted the following multi-factor test articulated in *Cabral v. Decker* 331 F. Supp. 3d 255, 261 (S.D.N.Y. 2018)

"The length of time the petitioner has been detained; (2) the party responsible for the delay; (3) whether the petitioner has asserted defenses to removal; (4) whether the detention will exceed the time the petitioner spent in prison for the crime that made him removable; (5) whether the detention facility is meaningfully different from a penal institution for criminal detention; (6) the nature of the crimes committed by the petitioner; and (7) whether the petitioner's detention is near conclusion".

The first factor, the length of immigration detention, is the most important factor. *Ranchinskiy v. Barr*, 422 F. Supp. 3d 789, 797 (W.D.N.Y. 2019) (quoting *Bermudez Paiz v. Decker*, No. 18-CV-4759 (GHW) (BCM), 2018 WL 6928794, at *13 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 27, 2018)). Courts in the Second Circuit have “generally been skeptical of prolonged detention of removable immigrants, without process, lasting over six months,” *Ranchinskiy*, 422 F. Supp. 3d at 797 (quoting *Lett v. Decker*, 346 F. Supp. 3d 379, 387 (S.D.N.Y. 2018)). Moreover, in *Demore*, the Supreme Court heavily relied on the average length of detention for people detained under § 1226 as support for its constitutionality, reasoning that a six-week detention was the average and that a five-month detention counts as an outlier. 538 U.S. at 530.

I have been detained since September 21, 2023, and have been detained for over 17 months. Since the length of my detention exceeds six months, the first factor weighs in my favor when determining whether my detention has become unreasonably prolonged.

The second factor considered is the question of which party is responsible for the detention being unreasonably prolonged. *Cabral*, 331 F. Supp. 3d at 261. While a detained person who is found to be “abusing the processes provided to him” would bear the responsibility of their detention being prolonged, a detained person who “simply made use of the statutorily permitted appeals process” cannot be made responsible for his prolonged detention. *Hechavarria v. Sessions*, 891 F. 3d 49, 56 n.6 (W.D.N.Y. 2018); see also *Hechavarria*, 2018 WL 5776421 at *7

An immigration judge ordered me deported on April 11, 2024. After being denied relief, I appealed my case to the Board of Immigration Appeals ("BIA") in May 10th, 2024 and my BIA was also denied in September 24th, 2024 and then filed a petition for review of the BIA's order with the United States Court of Appeals for the second Circuit and a "Stay of Removal" that appeal remains pending which will know is timely undetermined. Hence, Factor two weighs in my favor as I have made use of the "statutorily permitted appeals process". Id

Factor three weighs in my favor since I have asserted the following defense(s) to my removal: Convention Against Torture "C.A.T"; withholding of Removal and Derivative Citizenship From Naturalize father.

Factor four weighs in my favor because the length of my immigration detention exceeds 17 months, the amount of time I spent in prison for the conviction(s) that made me removable.

Factor five weighs in my favor because my detention at the BFDF is not meaningfully different from detention at a penal institution because it comprises many of the same restrictions that often accompany penal detention and incarceration, including restrictions on movement and expectations to follow orders of presiding facility officers. *See Ranchinskiy*, 422 F. Supp. 3d at 799 (finding, absent rebuttal from the government, that detention at the BFDF is akin to criminal incarceration); *Barrington Walker, Petitioner, v. Jeffrey Searls* 23-CV-140-LJV; *Gonzales Garcia v. Barr*, No. 6:19-CV-6327-EAW, 2020 WL 525377, at *15 (W.D.N.Y. Feb. 3, 2020) enforcement denied on other grounds sub nom. *Gonzales Garcia v. Rosen*, 513 F. Supp. 3d 329 (W.D.N.Y. 2021)

We are being subjected to a strict locked down in a 2 man cell for 16 hours out of 24 hours every day and we are only allow 6 hours out while more than an hour out of that 6 hours is for meal time which can not be count as a meaningful recreation time. *see Barrington Walker, Petitioner, v. Jeffrey Searls 23-CV-140-LJV* April 23, 2024. This was type of lockdown was only applicable during the COVID period and it is still being enforced till now February, 2025, even now that COVID is over with. "Six of the dorm units are open-dorm style," but three others-for detainees with criminal histories detainees-have cell doors that close in lock down every two and half hours taking turn everyday with the second floor detainees, And "persons held at BFDF [are] required to wear . . . restraints . . . when being booked in or booked out" or when they are "facing discipline [and are] brought to the Special Housing Unit" ("SHU"). Because of the cells, restraints, and discipline in the SHU, conditions at BFDF certainly "resemble penal confinement" *Sajous*, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 86921, 2018 WL 2357266, at *11 (citations omitted); *Barrington Walker, Petitioner, v. Jeffrey Searls 23-CV-140-LJV* April 23, 2024 , for at least some persons detained there. *Muse*, 409 F. Supp. 3d at 717

("The reality is that the BFDF houses noncitizens against their will with various restrictions on their freedom of movement. Thus, while perhaps not akin to a maximum-security prison . . . the facility does not seem meaningfully different from at least a medium Low-security penal institution for criminal detention."). *Sajous*, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 86921, 2018 WL 2357266, at *11; *Barrington Walker, Petitioner, v. Jeffrey Searls 23-CV-140-LJV* April 23, 2024. Courts consider the conditions of detention. Whether "the facility for the civil immigration detention is meaningfully different from a penal institution for criminal detention" factors into the reasonableness of petitioner's detention.

Sajous, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 86921, 2018 WL 2357266, at *11 (citations omitted). "The more that the conditions under which the noncitizen is being held resemble penal confinement, the stronger his argument that he is entitled to a bond hearing." *Muse*, 409 F. Supp. 3d at 717; *Barrington Walker, Petitioner, v. Jeffrey Searls* 23-CV-140-LJV April 23, 2024

Factor six weighs in my favor I was convicted of Alien Smuggling And Transportation of Alien a deportable offense. I was sentence to time served of 15 months, and I been in immigration detention for about 17 months is like serving time for the same conviction.

Factor seven weighs in my favor because my case is ongoing.

Since a majority of the factors in the multi-factor test weigh in my favor, particularly factor one pertaining to the excessive length of my detention, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that my detention is unreasonably prolonged.

Once the Court has found that detention is unreasonably prolonged, it moves to the second step of the two-step inquiry, which asks what specific due process rights should be afforded. *Hechavarria*, 2018 WL 5776421 at *7-9.

Because My Detention Has Been Unreasonably Prolonged and I Am Being Deprived of a Liberty Interest, Due Process Demands My Release or, at Minimum, That I Receive a Constitutionally Adequate Bond Hearing.

Due process demands “adequate procedural protections” to ensure that the government’s asserted justification for physical confinement “outweighs the ‘individual’s constitutionally protected interest in avoiding physical restraint.’” *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690 (quoting *Kansas v. Hendricks*, 521 U.S. 346, 356 (1997)).

In *Mathews v. Eldridge*, the Supreme Court provided a three-factor test to weigh the constitutionality of administrative procedures: (1) “the private interest that will be affected by the official action”; (2) “the risk of an erroneous deprivation of such interest through the procedures used, and the probable value, if any, of additional or substitute procedural safeguards”; and (3) “the Government’s interest, including the function involved and the fiscal and administrative burdens that the additional or substitute procedural requirement would entail.” 424 U.S. 319, 335 (1976). Each of the *Mathews* factors weighs heavily in favor of release or, at minimum, requiring a constitutionally adequate bond hearing once detention under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c) has become prolonged.

First, the importance and fundamental nature of an individual’s liberty interest is well established. *See Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690 (“Freedom from imprisonment . . . lies at the heart of [] liberty”); cf. *Hechavarria*, 2018 WL 5776421 at *8 (“This Court finds little difference between *Hechavarria*’s detention and other instances where the government seeks the civil detention of an individual to effectuate a regulatory purpose.”).

In *Black/GM* the Court explained that the interest 1226(c)-detained noncitizens hold “is the most significant liberty interest there is—the interest in being free from imprisonment.” *Black*, 103 F.4th at 151 (quoting *Velasco Lopez v. Decker*, 978 F.3d 842, 851 (2d Cir. 2020)). The Court noted that noncitizens detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c) possess the same liberty interest as noncitizens detained under any other statute. See *id.* And, it highlighted that 1226(c)-detained noncitizens lack any administrative mechanisms by which they could challenge their detention. See *id.* Here, because Ramiro Loachamin J. has been detained in civil immigration detention since September 23, 2023, Ramiro Loachamin J., too, possess the same liberty interest as *Black* and *G.M.*

Here, the fundamental nature of freedom weighs in favor of my release. I completed my criminal sentence on February 16, 2021, and I have been detained by Respondent for over 17 months without any meaningful judicial review, besides one custody review conducted by the DHS that Petitioner did have (in December, 2024) did not provide him with adequate due process.

Second, the risk that my freedom will be erroneously deprived is significant. Crucially, I have no opportunity to challenge my detention because the statute mandates detention regardless of whether I am a flight risk or danger to the community. See *Jennings*, 138 S. Ct. at 844 (discussing the use of “may [detain]” and “shall [detain]” in the context of 8 U.S.C. § 1226 and the requirement of detention when the statute uses “shall.”).

Also the Black Court found that there is a high risk of erroneous deprivation of rights for 1226(c)-detained noncitizens because there are “almost nonexistent procedural protections in place for section 1226(c) detainees.” *Id.* at 152. The court observed that while 1226(c)-detained noncitizens possess due process protections in other adjacent domains-such as the ability to ask for Matter of Joseph hearings, which resolve whether they may be subjected to mandatory detention-those mechanisms are insufficient in covering over the deficient processes noncitizens possess for requesting their actual release. See *id.* The court thus concluded that 1226(c)-detained noncitizens are faced with even higher “risks of erroneous deprivation” of their private liberty interests than 1226(a)-detained noncitizens. See *id.* Here, Ramiro Loachamin J. has not received any mechanism that would ensure an impartial adjudication of his continued detention. Rather, the only review of Ramiro Loachamin J. of continued detention has been by ICE. Therefore, Ramiro Loachamin J. risk of erroneous deprivation is thus markedly highly.

Furthermore, any internal process at DHS to determine whether release is warranted is not subject to review or challenge. Thus, there is a significant risk of erroneous, unwarranted detention, and the deprivation of my liberty interests. See *e.g., Hechavarria*, 2018 WL 5776421, at *8 (“Given that the statute precludes any pre- or post-deprivation procedure to challenge the government’s assumption that an immigrant is a danger to the community or a flight risk, it presents a significant risk of erroneously depriving Petitioner of life and liberty interests.”); see also *Chi Thon Ngo*, 192 F.3d 390, 398-99 (3d Cir. 1999) (“To presume dangerousness to the community and risk of flight based solely on his past record does not satisfy due process. . . . Presenting danger to the community at one point by committing crime does not place a petitioner forever beyond redemption.”).

Finally, the procedure I propose—namely, requiring that the DHS prove to this court or, in the alternative, an immigration judge, that my continued detention is justified—does not meaningfully prejudice the government’s interest in detaining dangerous noncitizens during removal proceedings. Instead, it serves just that purpose. *See e.g., Hechavarria, 2018 WL 5776421 at *8* (“The government . . . contends that it has a regulatory interest in petitioner’s detention pending removal based on his serious criminal history and risk of flight. This Court agrees that both of these interests may well be ‘legitimate and compelling.’ But those are the very interests that would be addressed at a detention hearing.”)

So the government’s continued assertion that Ramiro Loachamin J. must be detained because he is dangerous simply begs the question and suggests exactly why a hearing is necessary.”)

The Second Circuit determined that the competing government interest in preventing a 1226(c)-detained noncitizen from receiving a bond hearing is minimal. The court outlined that the government possesses two primary interests in denying mandatorily-detained noncitizens from receiving a bond hearing at this stage: ensuring the noncitizen’s appearance at proceedings and protecting the community from danger. *See id.* at 153-54. the court, however, indicated these interests are not undercut by the relief Mathews provides in a procedural sense. It assessed “at any ordered bond hearing, the IJ would assess on an individualized basis whether the noncitizen presents a flight risk or a danger to the community, as IJ routinely do for other noncitizen detainees.” *Id.* Since the procedural protection that flows out of the first two Mathews factors does not overburden the government’s interest at the third factor, the court found relief reasonable and necessary.

As the Second Circuit articulated in *Velasco Lopez v. Decker*, once detention has become prolonged, it is in everyone's—the petitioner, the Government, and the public's—interest for the petitioner to receive a constitutionally adequate custody redetermination hearing. *See* 978 F.3d 842, 857 (2d Cir. 2020) (“The irony in this case is that, in the end, all interested parties prevailed. The Government has prevailed because it has no interest in the continued incarceration of an individual who it cannot show to be either a flight risk or a danger to his community. Ramiro Loachamin J. has prevailed because he is no longer incarcerated. And the public's interest in seeing that individuals who need not be jailed are not incarcerated has been vindicated.”).

In the immigration context, the only two valid justifications for detention are to mitigate the risks of danger to the community and to prevent flight. *See Demore*, 538 U.S. at 531 (Kennedy, J., concurring) (“The justification for 8 U.S.C. § 1226(c) is based upon the government's concerns over the risk of flight and danger to the community”).

Given the gravity of the liberty deprivation when the government detains individuals, due process requires that the government bear the burden of proof by clear and convincing evidence for detaining an individual, particularly after that detention has become prolonged. *Cf. Velasco Lopez v. Decker*, 978 F.3d 842, 856 (2d Cir. 2020). (stating, for an 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a) prolonged detention claim, “it is improper to allocate the risk of error evenly between the individual and the Government when the potential injury is as significant as the individual's liberty. Accordingly, we conclude that a clear and convincing evidence standard of proof provides the appropriate level of procedural protection.”).

Consistent with these principles, the WDNY has found that, where a particular detained person's mandatory detention becomes unreasonably prolonged, due process requires the government to show, by clear and convincing evidence, that continued detention is necessary because that detained person is a flight risk or is dangerous. *Jules v. Garland*, No. 21-CV-6342 CJS, 2021 WL 4973081, at *7 (W.D.N.Y. Oct. 26, 2021); see also *Campbell v. Barr*, 387 F. Supp. 3d 286, 300 (W.D.N.Y. 2019) (“To sustain the prolonged detention of a noncitizen subject to removal proceedings based on its general interests in immigration detention, the government is required, in a full-blown adversary hearing, to convince a neutral decision maker by clear and convincing evidence that no conditions of release can reasonably assure the safety of the community or any person, or ensure that the noncitizen will appear for any future proceeding. This requires consideration of less restrictive alternatives to detention.”) (internal citations and quotation marks omitted); *Ranchinskiy*, 422 F. Supp. 3d at 800 (“Both due process and BIA precedent require the IJ to consider ability to pay and alternative conditions of release in setting bond.”).

CLAIM FOR RELIEF

COUNT ONE:

MY ONGOING DETENTION VIOLATES THE DUE PROCESS CLAUSE OF THE FIFTH AMENDMENT

I reallege and incorporate by reference each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

Detained people who have been mandatorily detained in immigration detention for an unreasonably prolonged period must be released absent clear and convincing evidence that the detained person is dangerous or a flight risk, and that no conditions of release can reasonably mitigate that danger or flight risk.

For these reasons, my continued detention without, at minimum, a constitutionally adequate hearing violates due process.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, I respectfully pray that this Court:

- i) Assume jurisdiction over this matter;
- ii) Grant a Writ of Habeas Corpus directing the Respondent to release me from further unlawful detention with reasonable terms of supervised release;
- iii) Enter preliminary and permanent injunctive relief enjoining Respondent from unlawfully detaining me any further;
- iv) In the alternative, issue a conditional writ of habeas corpus requiring Respondent to provide me with an individualized bond hearing before a neutral arbiter at which Respondent must bear the burden of establishing by clear and convincing evidence that my continued detention is justified;
- v) Order that in considering my detention, the Court should require respondents must consider alternatives to detention and my ability to pay when setting a monetary bond;
- vi) Grant such further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

I affirm, under penalty of perjury, that I am the petitioner, I have read this petition and the information in this petition is true and correct.

DATED: 02/20/2025

Batavia, NY

Aaron A Stahl
2/20/25

Respectfully Submitted,

Ramiro Loachamin Jaramillo

Ramiro Loachamin Jaramillo
A#036-438-940
Bufallo Federal Detention Facility
4250 Federal dr
Batavia, N.Y 14020

Aaron A. Stahl
Notary Public, State of New York
Reg. No. 01ST0013537
Qualified in Orleans County
Commission Expires September 14, 2027

I, hereby certify that on February 20, 2025, I caused to be served a true copy of the

PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

X By sending via USPS First Class mail to:

Three copys of the above documents was addressed and mailed to

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT
100 STATE STREET
ROCHESTER, NY 14614**

:

I certify under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241.

Dated: 02/20/2025

Aaron A. Stahl

2/20/25

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/ *Ramiro Loachamin Jaramillo*

Ramiro Loachamin Jaramillo
A#036-438-940
Bufallo Federal Detention Facility
4250 Federal dr
Batavia, N.Y 14020

Aaron A. Stahl
Notary Public, State of New York
Reg. No. 01ST0013537
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JS 44 (Rev. 12/07)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS Ramiro Loachamin Jaramillo, pro se	DEFENDANTS Acting Director Steve Kurzdorfer is sued in his official capacity as the Field Director of Buffalo U.S. ICE, of Buffalo Federal Detention Facility
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff <u>Genesee County</u> (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)	County of Residence of First Listed Defendant <u>Genesee County</u> (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)
(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Pro Se	Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)	III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)																		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff <input type="checkbox"/> 2 U.S. Government Defendant <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party) <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Citizen of This State</th> <th style="text-align: center;">PTF <input type="checkbox"/> 1</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DEF <input type="checkbox"/> 1</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State</th> <th style="text-align: center;">PTF <input type="checkbox"/> 4</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DEF <input type="checkbox"/> 4</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Citizen of Another State</th> <th style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 2</th> <th style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 2</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State</th> <th style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 5</th> <th style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 5</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country</th> <th style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 3</th> <th style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 3</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Foreign Nation</th> <th style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 6</th> <th style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/> 6</th> </tr> </table>	Citizen of This State	PTF <input type="checkbox"/> 1	DEF <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	PTF <input type="checkbox"/> 4	DEF <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
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Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6														

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)					
CONTRACT <input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	TORTS PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Med. Malpractice <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	FORFEITURE/PENALTY <input type="checkbox"/> 610 Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> 620 Other Food & Drug <input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 630 Liquor Laws <input type="checkbox"/> 640 R.R. & Truck <input type="checkbox"/> 650 Airline Regs. <input type="checkbox"/> 660 Occupational Safety/Health <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations & Disclosure Act <input type="checkbox"/> 730 Labor/Mgmt. Reporting & Security Act <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act IMMIGRATION <input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 463 Habeas Corpus - Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions	BANKRUPTCY <input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609	OTHER STATUTES <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 810 Selective Service <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410 <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 892 Economic Stabilization Act <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 894 Energy Allocation Act <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 444 Welfare <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights	PRISONER PETITIONS <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition			

V. ORIGIN	(Place an "X" in One Box Only)	Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 Original Proceeding <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Removed from State Court <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Remanded from Appellate Court <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Reinstated or Reopened <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Transferred from another district (specify) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Multidistrict Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 7	

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION	Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): <u>28 U.S.C. § 2241</u> Brief description of cause: <u>Ongoing detention violates due process</u>
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VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:	<input type="checkbox"/> CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23 DEMAND \$ _____ JURY DEMAND: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
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VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY	(See instructions): JUDGE _____ DOCKET NUMBER _____
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DATE <u>02/20/2025</u>	SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD <u>Ramiro Loachamin Jaramillo</u> Pro se
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RECEIPT # _____	AMOUNT _____	APPLYING IFP _____	JUDGE <u>Vacca</u>	MAG. JUDGE _____
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